

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Third Congressional District.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WILLIAM P. CANADAY.

[Selected by the Republican Congressional Committee, at their meeting held at Fayetteville, Sept. 18th, 1878.]

O. H. BLOCKER,
Chairman Dist. Republican Com.

THE WILMINGTON POST is opposed to a poll tax except for educational purposes.

THE WILMINGTON POST is the organ of the laboring men, and will always stand up for their rights.

THE WILMINGTON POST is in favor of the wealth of the country supporting the government by paying the taxes.

THE WILMINGTON POST is the organ of the true Greenback party, and will always stand up for the honor of the greenbacks and all other obligations of the United States Government.

THE WILMINGTON POST is in favor of repealing the tax on State Banks, so that we can have private corporated banks in every city and town in the state. Then we will have prosperity in the land.

THE WILMINGTON POST is in favor of the wealth of the country supporting the government, and paying its debts by paying the taxes. It is opposed to the laboring men paying exorbitant poll taxes for the purpose of relieving wealthy property owners. No poll tax should be levied except for educational purposes.

The platform of the Wilmington Post, as published above, is the proper one for every working man in the district. We have received a great many letters endorsing it, from the laboring men.

CITY ITEMS.

The annual parade of the white Fire Department of Wilmington took place on Thursday afternoon.

The various companies met at their respective halls at 3 o'clock, in full uniform, after which they all assembled at the hall of the Howard Relief Fire Engine Company No. 1, on Fourth street, where the procession was formed, consisting of the Howard Relief Fire Engine Company No. 1, the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, and the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, the two former with their engines and hose reels, and the latter with their truck, all drawn by horses. The engines, hose reels and truck were handsomely and tastefully decorated with garlands of evergreen, interspersed with bows, and presented a beautiful appearance. The procession, under charge of Colonel Roger Moore, Chief of the Fire Department, at Marshal of the day, with Messrs. H. Ohlandt, L. T. Bowden and W. J. Gordon as Assistant Marshals, and headed by the Wilmington Concert Club, started from the Howard Relief Hall, on Fourth street, at about 4 o'clock, and marched through the principal streets, thence to the Little Giant Engine Hall.

Arriving at the Little Giant Engine Hall, the members of the Department proceeded to do justice to the welcome collation which had been prepared for them, and where, also, were the reception of a cordial and timely complimentary address from their worthy chief and Master. On Roger Moore, who was followed in brief impromptu speeches by Messrs. A. Adria, George W. Lamb and others.

We are requested to state that the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting, relative to recovering coupons for their face value in the payment of taxes, was intended to include all interest which may have accumulated for reasons of non-payment of said coupons, and the City Clerk and Treasurer was instructed to add the interest on such coupons as may be offered in payment of taxes.

Advertiser in the Post.

Subscribe for the Post.

Overcoats will soon be in demand.

Winter clothing will soon be in demand.

A nice shower of rain fell on Thursday night and Friday morning.

From present indications we will have frost soon.

Three places of business were found open by the police on Wednesday night.

The Comet Concert Club have removed to their new quarters in the City Hall.

A wandering tramp applied for and secured lodgings at the station house Wednesday night.

Nearly all of the Wilmingtonians who have been away for the summer have returned.

The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday last, but no business of importance was transacted.

The State Fair, at Raleigh, opens on to-morrow; several of our citizens will attend.

We are glad to learn that the little son of Rev. E. A. Yates, who was so badly injured on Monday last, by falling from a wall, is now improving.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Hewes, Local Inspectors of Steamboats for this District, were here during the past week on official business.

From a letter received by Mr. H. T. Bauman from his brother Mr. Jno. T. Bauman dated the 6th inst., we learn that he has been down with the fever, but is up and ergo this is on duty again.

The store of Mr. J. C. Bennerman on Second street was broken into and over \$39 in money, and several articles of clothing, groceries, &c., stolen. No clue to the thief.

Brigadier General Taylor and staff the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Whiting Rifles will leave at 8:30 A. M., on Monday, for the State Fair, which opens on that day. The Cape Fear Light Artillery will not go.

The care worn and ill tempered man would in most cases, regain his elasticity of temper, and increase his capacity for work, by making free use of Dr. Harter's Liver Pills. For sale by all druggists. (24)

We assure our readers that a supply of Dr. Harter's Medicines kept constantly in the house, to be used according to directions when illness appears, will prove the best investment that could be made. For sale by all druggists. (24)

Hon. Daniel L. Russell once at Smithville and once at Burgaw, in a public address previously announced has declared that he had absolved his connection with the Republican party. This action of his, occasions both surprise and regret among those of his former political associates who have heretofore honored and trusted him.

We learn that the old crop of peanuts is about used up, leaving a clean market for the new crop, which will commence coming in about the 10th or 15th of November, with a promise of better prices. This we understand, will be the first season in about three years that the market will have been cleaned out of its accumulation of old peanuts before the new crop commenced coming in.

A meeting of the Lotus Pleasure Club was held on Tuesday night last, and the following officers elected:

President—W. J. Gordon.
Vice President—G. J. Boney.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. S. F. Brown.

Comming Committee—E. J. Lilly, Jr., John W. Bolles, Norwood Huske, G. J. Boney, Gabe Holmes, W. J. Gordon, L. S. F. Brown.

A frame building, on the corner of Ninth and Orange streets, owned by Messrs. Northrop & Canning, and occupied by Mr. J. T. Northrop, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, about 12 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the chimney, the roof being in a light blue when it was discovered and the alarm given. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, but only one engine—the "Adria"—could get a strangle on the fire on account of its distance from the cluster.

These young ladies are studying law and will soon be in demand for her. Would it not make them more "new" to have some of them come to him for his work?

WM. P. CANADAY, FOR CONGRESS.

The Republican Committee requests the people to vote on the 1st Tuesday in November, for WILLIAM P. CANADAY, for Congress.

O. H. BLOCKER, Chairman.

JNO. S. LEARY, Secretary.

The fall term of the Criminal Court, Hon. O. P. Morris, Judge, presiding, convened in this city on Monday last, and the following cases were disposed of during the week:

State vs Wm. May Barker, larceny; not pro.

State vs Rice Merritt, wilful abandonment; not pro.

Same vs same, assault and battery; not pro.

State vs George Sanders, resisting an officer; verdict guilty.

State vs Lewis Jones, assault and battery. Continued from this term until February term, 1879.

State vs Fanny Gore, peace warrant.

State vs Robert McCoy, peace warrant.

State vs George Vann, charged with selling unwholesome provisions; not pro.

State vs Henry Thomas, arraigned on a peace warrant. Dismissed.

State vs Lewis Jones, assault and battery. Continued from this term until February term, 1879.

State vs Fanny Gore, peace warrant.

State vs Amy Martin, peace warrant. Case dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs Wm. Nixon, peace warrant.

State vs Robert McCoy, peace warrant.

State vs Mary E. Lively, peace warrant.

State vs James Thompson and Annie Williams. Case continued.

State vs James Henton, et al.; charged with an affray. Guilty as to Edward Thomas; a juror withdrawn and a mistrial as to J. C. Smith; not guilty as to Daniel Howard, T. C. Miller, Wash Green, Christopher Swann and Chas. Geyer. James Henton has not been taken.

State vs Silas Dean; charged with assault and battery. Defendants found guilty.

State vs Edmund Foy; charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

State vs Silas Miller, charged with wilful abandonment. Defendant found not guilty.

State vs Donald Rogers, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defendant found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

State vs Robert Nash, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to two years in the County Workhouse.

State vs LeGrand Barber, charged with forgery. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

State vs Wm. Jones alias Pompey Sneed, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

State vs Thomas Hawkins alias Monroe, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

State vs David Wortham, charged with a peace warrant. Case dismissed.

State vs John H. Street, charged with larceny. Defendant found not guilty.

State vs Ella Green, charged with assault and battery. Defendant found not guilty.

State vs George L. Jones, charged with assault and battery. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to six days in the County Work House.

State vs LeGrand Barber, charged with forgery. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

State vs Wm. Jones alias Pompey Sneed, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to six days in the County Work House.

State vs Ella Green, arraigned on a peace warrant. Dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs Wm. Jones, arraigned on a peace warrant. Case dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs Wm. Jones, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay one penny and the costs.

State vs George Ellis, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay one penny and the costs.

State vs Wm. Jones, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay one penny and the costs.

State vs Dick Washington, et al., charged with assault and battery. Adm. pro. to Louis Green. Dick Washington, Caroline Pranta, Sam Franklin, Georgia Green and Louis Jenkins found guilty, and sentenced to 10 days each in the County Work House.

State vs James Henton, charged with forgery. Defendant found guilty.

State vs George L. Jones, charged with forgery. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to 10 days each in the County Work House.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Ed. & Proprietor.WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1878.

The Alamance *Gleaner* thinks that the Republican party is "disintegrating and falling to pieces." This is proved by the Republican majority of 2,500 in Colorado, 10,000 in Ohio and 20,000 in Iowa.

The N. Y. *Sun* which has as strong Democratic prejudices as any journal in the United States thus snaps its lash on the buttock of Wade Hampton:

What does Wade Hampton mean by talking to the colored citizens of South Carolina in this way? "You can't make my colored friends, have you share of South Carolina—you can have all the share that any citizen has—you can aid in choosing its rulers, and if you show yourselves worthy, honest, and capable, you can become officeholders yourselves. But you can do it only in one way, and that is by joining this strong, grand old Democratic party."

The men to whom Wade Hampton talks in this condescending way are not slaves or freedmen, they are American citizens. Their rights under the law are equal and coextensive with Wade Hampton's. By what warrant does he presume to say to them that they shall not have this or that unless they vote as he wants them to? That kind of talk comes with an especially bad grace from the mouth of Wade Hampton.

The Washington (N. C.) *Press* coaxes the negroes on this wise:

We tell the negroes to-day, as we have repeatedly told them, that they are merely tools in the hands of their allies, to do as they are bidden, and they are as much the slave of their pretended white friends as they are of their owners before the war, but "Ephraim is tied to idols, let him alone."

This might as well be said to the marines as to the negroes. There is no negro in the South so ignorant that he has not learned that he is entitled to the same rights as a white man. It was one of the very first things that the negro learned. And he knows also that he can go when he pleases without getting thirty nine lashes, and where he pleases and that there is no law to stop him. He is not obliged to work unless he gets pay for it, nor to vote otherwise than he pleases, unless compelled by rifle-clubs or Ku-klux. He also knows how he happened to be made free, and that such fellows as wrote the above did not desire him to get free. He takes no stock in the shallow palaver indulged in now and then by the Democrats are his best friends, because his instinct teaches him better.

BOURBON INSANITY.

It is always as easy to discover any special unhappiness inside the Bourbon rings as it is for "old Probs" to read the signs of the weather. Just now every Bourbon sheet in the state is exhibiting the most alarming symptoms that all is not lovely in their interior circles. This evidence crops out in a variety of shapes. At this precise period all Bourbondom seems to be talking unreasonably, catching at straws, conjuring up phantoms, attacking nonentities, building up air castles and slaughtering windmills. The other day a poor little Greenback Democrat who seems to be possessed of a loquacious tongue, had the temerity to speak in a Bourbon meeting. Whereupon one gigantic "silver tongued" Bourbon seized him, skinned him, stripped him, and shook him until he was nothing but "the merest bag of bones that was ever seen."

This poor, renegade Bourbon having been thus shockingly extinguished, it so happened that a renegade Republican opened his mouth and spoke in favor of the fabulous Greenbacks. Behold! there arose celestial voices in laudation of him, and he was covered all over with the honey and oil of Bourbon flattery, until he was as a bird in new and gay feathers. Then another fellow takes it into his head that somebody thinks that the people of the South are prepared to break up into factions, and that the old, pure, lovely, sweet-scented Democratic party of the South, is about to close up its final account, wind up the last piece of string on its ball, and expire. Then this conjured up impossibility was denounced in the crassest sort of language. Then another fellow happened to discover that the people of the benighted North were not treating their women with that deference and tenderness due to them. This demoralized state of things affords the fellow an opportunity to denounce this barbarous phase in northern civilization as the result of "radical rule," and then he gives the civilization of the North "particular fits."

Now was the end here. It so happened that the Governor of South Carolina requested the Governor of Massachusetts to deliver up a person named Kingley, an alleged offender against the law of the former State. The Governor of Massachusetts, having referred the meeting to his Attorney General, returned an answer to the Governor of South Carolina, to the effect that Kingley would not be delivered up. Whereupon, Gov. Hamp-

ton of South Carolina delicately replied that he regretted that "the Executive of the great state of Massachusetts should have committed so flagrant a violation of the supreme law of the land," and added that Gov. Rice's statement was "entirely unwarranted," [i. e. a lie] and that he repelled the "unworthy imputation with indignant scorn." Upon this Gov. Rice informed Gov. Hampton that it was "the refinement of sarcasm" for South Carolina even to attempt to rebuke Massachusetts for any "violation of the supreme law of the land," and returned his impudent letters refusing to let it go on file. The retort of Gov. Rice was so pertinent, and the discomfiture of Hampton so patent, that the whole country began to smile, and not a few Bourbons around here to chuckle. But Hampton's humiliation was too much for the other fellow—we mean the dyed-in-wool Bourbon. He tore his hair, he flung his hands in mid-air, he raved at the depravity and venality of Gov. Rice, he denounced and scoffed at the "bloody shirt," and he vindicated Hampton in his independent official language.

There is a sort of lusus about these performances that leads to a spirit of serious inquiry. Is it indeed a fact that Southern Bourbonism has relapsed into a state of chronic insanity? Can't they reason any longer upon plain and undisputed facts? Has the defense of palpable wrongs for so long a time upset their judgments and disordered their brain? It is not within the scope of an ordinary mind to answer these questions. One thing is however plain. That is that something is the matter internally with the Bourbon party.

Something unusual has invaded the interior circles of that hitherto compliant and confident organization, or these intellectual eccentricities would not be so apparent. Perhaps there is a skeleton in the closet, or a spectre that wont down at bidding.

AN APPEAL TO LAW.

It appears that the infamous proceeding now going on in several of the southern states, to prevent a fair election in districts which are overwhelmingly Republican, by rifle clubs and other modes of intimidation, are attracting the attention of the President and cabinet. The law of the United States prohibiting the criminal proceedings is as follows, being section 5,520 of the Revised Statutes:—If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine not less than \$400 nor more than \$5,500, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment." In accordance with the provisions of this statute the Attorney General of the United States, General Devens, on information filed in his Department, has called the attention of the District Attorneys of North and South Carolina, Harrison of Alabama, and Leonard of Louisiana, to the duties in the matter, and given to them such directions as the circumstances require. The instructions of the Attorney General are substantially the same in each case. He says to these officers of the law that the enforcement of these statutory provisions are necessary to carry out the intent of the law, and adds:—

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Corruption at Gramercy Park—Uncle Sammy Tilden badly need—The Question of Fraud Settled—Hayes Right to the Presidency Vindicated.

One of the most remarkable developments ever known in political history has just been made by the *New York Tribune*. Having got possession of more than four hundred of the cipher telegrams sent between Tilden's residence in Gramercy Park and Florida, during the sessions of the returning board of that State, the *Tribune* after long and patient labor found the key of the secret dispatches and was able to translate them. These translations, which are demonstrated to be absolutely correct and authentic, show that two offers were made from Tilden's residence to the persons sent to Florida, to purchase one member of the returning board—one proposition being to pay him \$20,000, and the other to pay him \$50,000.

The parties who were sent by Tilden to Florida, were Manton Marble, late editor of the *New York World*, G. W. Woolley and John F. Coyle. The telegrams are published in detail in the *Tribune* of the 8th inst, both in the original cipher and the translations. We give below the most important of them, including the running comments of the *Tribune*. The we copy is as follows:

(Use Key No. 7.)

[55. Translation.]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 22, 8.

Colonel Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park: Woolley asks me to say, Let forces be got together immediately to read (mess) for contingencies either here or Louisiana. Why do you not answer?

MARBLE.

What sort of "forces" did Mr. Woolley want to have held in readiness? Armed forces? Had the suggestion come from Mr. Watterson of Kentucky, "between the sherry and the champagne," that might have been the meaning. But Mr. Woolley is not a man of blood. He is a man of business. The "forces" which he understands how to use can be carried in the vest pocket. As yet, however, there was general reliance on the returns, and Coyle telegraphed on Saturday, the 25th as follows:

[66. Translation.]

NOV. 25.

H. Havemeyer:

Drawn to day for five hundred dollars and expenses of party. Board commences to count on Monday. Our friends confident; Republicans despondent.

COYLE.

[The following is from Marble, and shows that there is dissatisfaction among the Tilden agents in Florida.]

[75. Translation.]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 27, 6.

Colonel Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park: You are impelling results here by causing divided counsels and neglecting to answer telegrams. I advise that you find one person to trust and then trust him at least implicitly. (possibly two.) I will stand in nobody's way, and do my best to transfer to him authority. About 100 majority on certified copies; Republicans claim same upon returns. Some needless noise should be recalled. Paris and detective always useless ditto Woolley here as (in) Louisiana a nuisance and impediment, trusted by nobody. I desire to commit Tilden with man so indicated.—Smith concurs in all aforesaid. Session begun.

MARBLE.

Another from Marble:

[78. Translation.]

NOV. 27.

H. Havemeyer:

Board attempted to count electoral votes this morning. We opposed and they adjourned until three. Think they are controlled (by) Republican party. They said they would count votes as they stood on face of return, and that was all Democrats wanted.

BUYING A VOTE.

On the next day Mr. Woolley discovered that the pious and polyglot Marbles had not only commenced "business," but was getting into the way of the worldly and "indiscreet" Woolley himself. Therefore he telegraphed:

[79. Translation.]

NOV. 30.

To Havemeyer:

Wire Moses to see that the children of Israel abstain from flesh contracts. This is private. Jane Daniel Captain Charles.

F. (WOOLLEY).

"Fetch" is one of the few words which, we regret to say, we cannot very satisfactorily translate, but it appears that Mr. Havemeyer, with his keys and "understood ciphers" before him, was in the same predicament. He responded:

[83.]

TALLA, Fla., Dec. 1.

C. W. Woolley, 15 Gramercy Park:

Don't understand; explain.

H. (AVEMEYER.)

Mr. Woolley was then kind enough to translate the word "fetch" for us in the following:

[84. Translation.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Fox to Havemeyer:

I privately said to you last night to stop Moses from making propositions to the enemy. Captain Jane Daniel Williams.

Fox (Woolley.)

Is it to be believed that Woolley was shocked at the thought of buying up a Republican member of the Congress Board? In view of his dispatch about having "forces in readiness for contingencies either here or Louisiana," will anybody believe it? Or did Mr. Woolley really think that his chief, Mr. Tilden, would be deceived? Had he conceived of Mr. Tilden the concep-

tion thus expressed by Mr. Marble: "The signal and peculiar mark of that party you represent is probably trust in the secret and entire truth in the power, wealth, violence and their power, and what of allusion in the United States, should not be?"

[84. Translation.]

DEC. 1.

M. MARBLE.

Colonel Pelton request, but consult W. T. Fulton, 15 Gramercy Park, and he will be supplied with more information to meet requirements. Telegram with copy to me.

P. (elton.)

J. J. Daniels, it was shown by dis-

patch No. 38, was the person through

which telegraphic transfers of money

had been arranged November 18. The

only financial dispatch immediately

preceding that of the 1st was one

from Coyle, which, while relating to

payments application by Marble, "credit

had been offered.

[102. Translation.]

N. Y., Dec. 4.

C. W. Woolley, Tallahassee, Fla.

See Israel and act in conjunction with him. You must coincide with him, and he will be supplied with (unintelligible) each other. His telegraphed his consult you. Time important. Divided counsels may lose all.

[No signature.]

[Marble then got a dispatch which

could not read, and there was great em-

barassment as to what was to be done.

However this dispatch came from Gram-

ercy Park:

[92. Translation.]

DEC. 1.

C. W. Woolley, Tallahassee, Fla.

See Israel and act in conjunction with him. You must coincide with him, and he will be supplied with (unintelligible) each other. His telegraphed his consult you. Time important. Divided counsels may lose all.

[No signature.]

[Marble then got a dispatch which

could not read, and there was great em-

barassment as to what was to be done.

However this dispatch came from Gram-

ercy Park:

[102. Translation.]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 7.

H. Havemeyer,

15 West 17th St., N. Y.

No one here knows meaning of "Lima."

But at last came the answer in Marion Marble, Tallahassee, Fla.

Let me tell you, "Lima" (acceptance)

had been sent to me by Mr. Coyle.

Did Mr. Marble or Mr. Coyle ac-

tually receive such a startling proposi-

tion? We do not believe it. Mr. Mc-

Lin has sworn that such a proposition

was made to him, not by him, and

there has been a question of veracity

on the matter between him and Mr.

Marble, who denies that he had any

link with action on the subject. In

the light of these dispatches, which is to be believed? Was it not one of the current political rumors of the time that Mr. Marble had said in a Democratic gathering, "McLin is a deserter from the Confederacy, and deservers can be bought?" But the question of grave importance is not whether Mr. Marble deceived others or himself, but what had Gramercy Park to answer. This is the following:

[103. Translation.]

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 1.

H. Havemeyer, 15 West 17th St., N. Y.

Board ~~first~~ may make necessary ex-

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC CIPHER DISPATCHES—A LITTLE ABOUT THE ELECTIONS—SHERWOOD BONNER THE COMING SOUTHERN AUTHORESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10th, 1878.

As a fest of journalistic enterprise in politics the Tribune's discovery of the cipher used by the Democrats in their attempt to steal the electoral votes of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, is only equaled by the exploits of the Times in publishing the accounts of the Tweed ring. In both cases leaders of the Democratic party have been convicted of dishonorable crimes, or attempted to commit them. In the case of Tweed a bungling and vulgar crowd of thieves were brought to grief. In this last case the leader of the campaign for "Reform," the cultured gentleman, the great lawyer who made a national reputation by his relentless pursuit of the remnants of the Tweed ring with loud professions of honesty in politics, now stands convicted in the sight of the civilized world of attempting through his agents to baffle officials who were concerned in taking the books of the Marquette Mining Company from a court room by force. These dispatches are three in number and were sent to Mr. Tilden's residence and also to his place of business in New York. The effect of the discovery of these ciphers on the politics of this year can hardly be overestimated. The elections in Ohio ends the Presidential aspirations of Senator Thurman. The publication of these cipher dispatches not only sounds the death knell of Mr. Tilden as a power in national politics and blots every political chance for the future, but it at once sets at rest all fears made by Democrats about fraud in the courts of 1876. These dispatches with a history of the discovery of the several keys, and how they were used, should be used by the Republicans as a campaign document, and placed in the hands of every voter in the country.

If the object was to punish Heaton, why did they not do it at first, instead of letting him off on payment of costs? As the master stands it has the appearance of being done to punish him for taking part in politics and to make costs for some of the court offices.

The above shows the "justice" mooted out to a Republican, now let us see how they treat a Democrat charged with about the same offense.

On or about the 8th day of June 1878, A. J. Graddy a Justice of the Peace of Cape Fear Township, collected a fine of five dollars from a colored man by the name of John Pleasant. On or about the 26th day of August, 1878, he collected a half dollar from a man who had been collecting an affidavit was made by John Pleasant before one of the justices in Wilmington charging that A. J. Graddy J. P. had failed to pay over and account for said fine as he was required to do by law, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of A. J. Graddy, J. P. The law (sec. 7 Seaboard C. Revenue Act of 1876, 77) reads as follows:

"Whenevver any officer secess or collects a fine, penalty or forfeiture in behalf of the State, he shall, within thirty days after such a reception or collection, pay over and account for the same to the Treasurer of the County Board of education for the benefit of the fund for the common school in said county."

The defendant Graddy waved an examination on the charge, remarking that it was a pure case of neglect, and the case was bound over to court. This was precisely similar to the Heaton case.

On the first day of the October term of the court the Solicitor instead of drawing a bill and sending the case to the Grand Jury, gets up in court and moves to dismiss the case without permitting it to go to the Grand Jury which was done.

This was a clear case and in case of conviction would have cost Graddy his office of Magistrate and County Commissioner as seen from her stand point. The published immediately engaged her for their regular correspondent. It was the commencement of a new life, as unforeseen as it was brilliant and attractive to the young Southern girl. She speedily commanded attention in this way, say what may of the faults of the people, they do honor and honor him. Her list of friends soon became one of which, the author might well be proud. Among them was the venerable poet, Longfellow, who was surety for a sketch and fresh and piquant in flavor as it was pure and graceful in style. An incident in her literary career at this period of her life will bear telling.

The Advanced Liberals of Boston, as they modestly styled themselves, had formed a society, known as the Radical Club, which met weekly at the residence of a lady, who was a member. It was a gathering of a caste as strict as one in Hindooostan. Here was the blindest of the blue blood, the intellectual Brahmins of Beacon Hill. As a mutual admiration society it was a conspicuous success. To be admitted into it by invitation, was to be admitted into the doors of the intellectual aristocracy of New England open to you. Our young writer was invited to enter and partake. She attended a session or two. The stilted soliloquies and almost endless phrase of the "talks" or "papers" heard in this assemblage of fossilized relics of the long past transcendental era of New England thought, and like they were obliged to do, the point in complete form to satisfy their taste. I think you will all agree, and hope that entering as we witness here may never be in our house.

With blind calculations from abroad, and about \$1,000 in money from her own treasury, we have provided for about sixteen dollars a week, and this will have to continue for at least a month longer. You can imagine how violent the plague is, that out of twenty-three members of the German Butler Fund who remained here, we have bailed up to date—17, and a larger

portion of their families.

The total number of deaths up to date—officially reported—are 2,738, and to my knowledge a large number were never reported. The German people, in proportion, have suffered more than any other nationality. I hope our means will be increased, so that we can continue to distribute among them.

Again thank you, kind ladies, for your generosity.

I remain, yours respectfully,
HERMAN SCHUCH,
Chairman Relief Committee
Deutscher Bruder Bund.

OUR CHURCHES TO-DAY.

St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner of 6th and Mulberry streets, Rev G O Brady, Rector. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Sunday school at St. Barnabas Schoolhouse at 5 p.m.—Saints Days at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Seats free.

St. James' church, corner Market and Third streets. Rev Dr A A Watson, Rector. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock; Sunday school at 9 a.m.; Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.; Sunday school at 5 p.m.

St. John's church, corner of Third and Broad streets. Rev George Patterson Rector. Celebration of Holy Eucharist at 7 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.; Sunday school at 5 p.m.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, corner of Fourth and Orange streets. Rev T M Ambler, Rector. Services at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Sunday school at 4 p.m.

St. Paul's, Evans, Lutheran church, corner of 6th and Market streets. Rev G D Bernheim, D D, pastor.

German service at 11 a.m.; English service at 8 p.m.

Sunday school at 5 p.m.; Weekly lecture on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

St. Thomas' Catholic church, on Dock between Second and Third streets. Mark S Gross, pastor; P Moore Assistant. Morning service at 7 and 10:30 a.m.; Evening service at 5 p.m.; Daily morning service at 7 a.m.; Sunday school at 9 a.m.

Second Baptist church, on 6th between Church and Castro streets. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., by Bro J P King; Sunday school at 9 a.m.; Regular prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Tuesday evening.

Fifth Street M E church, on 5th between Nun and Church streets. Rev R Hall, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 9 a.m.; Young men's society Tuesday evening at 8 p.m.; and regular prayer meeting and lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

Front Street M E church, corner of Front and Walnut streets, Rev E A Yates, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 9 a.m.; Young men's society Tuesday evening at 8 p.m.

First Presbyterian church, corner of First and Orange streets. Rev Dr J B Wilson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Sunday school at 5 p.m.; Lecture Thursday evening at 8 p.m.; Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8 p.m.

Second Presbyterian church corner of Fourth and Campbell streets. Rev C M Payne, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m.; Meeting for prayer at the pastor's study, Monday at 8 p.m.; Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Seamen's Bethel, on Dock, between Water and Front streets, Rev J B Craig, chaplain. Services at 5 p.m.

First Free Will Baptist church, corner of Bladen and 7th streets. Rev S B Foy, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.; Prayer meeting at 8 p.m.; preaching on Wednesday at 8 p.m.; prayer meeting on Friday at 8 p.m.

First Presbyterian church, corner of 8th and Chestnut streets. Rev D J Sanders, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 9 a.m.

First Baptist church, on Fifth and Campbell streets. Sunday school at 9 a.m.; preaching at 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.; Rev F R Howell, pastor.

First Baptist church, corner of Ninth and Broad streets. Elder Jerry Patterson, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m.; Bible school at 3 p.m.; Preaching at 8 p.m.; Young men's prayer meeting every Monday at 8 p.m.; A concert for peace every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Trinity Chapel, M E church, 7th and Brunswick streets. Rev A Moore, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 9 a.m.

First Congregational church. Services every Sunday in Memorial church, corner of 7th and Nun streets, at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 8 p.m.; Praise and Conference meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Ebenezer Baptist church, on 7th between Orange and Ann streets. W B Banks, pastor. Services at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school at 12 a.m.

St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church, corner of Seventh and Church streets, Rev G. B. Farrier, pastor. Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 52 bales
Spirits Turpentine 252 casks
Rosin 1,629 bbls
Tar 142 bbls
Crude Turpentine 419 bbls

Oct. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was firm at 26 cts per gallon for country packages, with sales of 200 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

Tar.—The market opened steady the receipt of the day being disposed of at \$1 40 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Cotton.—The market for this article was quiet and closed somewhat easier at yesterday's quotations. We hear of sales of 20 bales as follows:—5 bales at \$1 17 1/2, 5 do at 9 cts, 9 do at 9 1/2 cts, 1 do at 9 1/2 cts per lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts per lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 30 for Strained and \$1 22 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls at quotations.

Tar.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 40 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

Tar.—The market opened steady the receipt of the day being disposed of at \$1 40 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Cotton.—The market for this article was quiet, with no material change in the quotations; with very small sales reported at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts per lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 140 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 68 casks
Rosin, 1,606 bbls
Tar, 194 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 408 bbls

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 44 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 235 casks
Rosin, 1,486 bbls
Tar, 134 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 227 bbls

Oct. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 212 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained with sales reported of \$15 bbls.

Tar.—Market for this article is firm, with sales reported at \$1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Cotton.—The market for this article was steady, sales for the day, were at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts per lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 718 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 298 bales
Rosin, 1,434 bbls
Tar, 132 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 922 bbls

Oct. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 200 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained with sales reported of \$15 bbls.

Tar.—Market for this article is firm, with sales reported at \$1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Cotton.—The market for this article was steady, sales for the day, were at the following official quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts per lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 86 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 245 casks
Rosin, 1,181 bbls
Tar, 114 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 71 bbls

Oct. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 26 cents per gallon for country packages. Also sales of 75 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained, \$1 20 for Good Strained. We hear of no sales reported.

Tar.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipt of the day being disposed of at \$1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipt of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Cotton.—The market was firm and slightly unchanged. The sales of the day amounted to 15 bales, at the following quotations:

Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts per lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " " "
Low Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " " "
Good Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 49 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 102 casks
Rosin, 722 bbls
Tar, 39 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 506 bbls

Oct. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 26 cents per gallon for country packages, at which price 75 bales charged bales.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls at quotations.

Tar.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 40 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Cotton.—The market for this article was quiet, with a slight increase in the quotations.

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